SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
For the week ending 4th January, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 30th December, enquires why the natives of Hindustan are not allowed trial by jury, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as Europeans? The writer proceeds to say that the people of England, who are sent to the Stations for trial, are tried by a jury of their own countrymen, whose verdict, when supported by the majority, overrules the opinion of the Court, and he regrets that this rule is not applicable to the Natives of this country, as no matter how respectable the criminal may be, he is always tried by a jury composed of people of his own caste and rank; and, consequently, he has an idea that his case has been imperfectly investigated, and the Court's orders upon it perhaps erroneously given. The writer admits that the appointment of Native assessors is a kind of concession, but at the same time he does not consider that any advantage is gained, because they have only to say "yes to yes," and "no to no," and are not independent persons. He goes on to argue, that the reason why Natives are not appointed jurors cannot be because the Government do not place sufficient reliance upon their opinions, or judgment, or that they are not in other respects worthy of confidence; because if it were so, Natives would not be entrusted with the high appointments they now fill; but that the fact is that the rights of Hindustanees have not been given them in this respect. He further argues that, as the Natives were sole-

cessful in urging their grievances, in regard to their admission into the Civil Service, there is no reason why their rights as jurors should be withheld; and he thinks, if the matter is properly represented, Government will take care that the Natives of the country enjoy the same advantage as their fellow-subjects, the English. The writer is further of opinion, that Europeans are worthy of all praise for the labour and attention they bestow upon this kind of work, but still he thinks that they cannot be better acquainted with it than the Natives of the country, and he urges the necessity of appointing mixed juries, composed of Europeans and Natives; by which arrangement he considers that the labour and ability of the former would be greatly benefited by the knowledge of the habits and customs of their countrymen the latter would display, and thus full justice would be meted out, and the Native criminal have no cause of complaint. But he says, there would be one obstacle, it would not be so easy to find jurors as assessors, as the former would require to know something of the law. He considers that assessors should also be in a measure fortified with legal knowledge, as the work they are entrusted with is not of so trifling a nature as some may think; that assessors are appointed for the purpose of assisting the Judge with their opinions, and that they ought therefore to be such as are competent to offer sound judgment, whereas such men are seldom selected.

He goes on to say,—"Now-a-days the generality of assessors really do not know their true position, and are unacquainted with the cases on which they sit in judgment; they cannot read a letter, and do not care to give a thought to the case; they are thus merely ornaments to the chairs in Court." The opinions of such men cannot go for much, and the question arises why do the authorities allow such men to occupy such important places? Why are they not examined as to their fitness? Landed property and wealth generally cannot render men eligible for such purposes; the selection should be made from the able and learned classes. It is in everyone's mouth that the Hindustanees are

good-for-nothing; but really such is not the case, the idea has spread abroad from the fact, that work, which requires talent and ability to conduct it, is entrusted to those who are wanting in both these qualities. Such men are selected for the purpose, while those who ought to be chosen are kept in the back-ground."

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 31st December, under the heading "Amendment of Law," states that the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor-General's Council, has directed the removal of the restrictions concerning the manufacture of arms; that Native smiths will now be allowed to manufacture and sell them; and the people generally be permitted to use them.

The editor of this paper (the *Panjabí Akhbár* of the same date) mentions that Government has directed that those Taluqdars of Oudh who are involved in debt shall have their estates placed under a manager until they are free. The writer considers this of great advantage to the Taluqdars, who are nevertheless suspicious of the action taken by Government in the matter; and he blames the people of Hindustan generally for their want of confidence in the Government.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 10th December, under the heading "Russia," mentions a report that the Russians are sending their army from Samarkand and Kokand towards China. Further, that they contemplate the erection of a fort at Shahr-i-Sabz, near the banks of the Oxus.

The *Panjábí Akhbár*, of the 31st December, commenting upon the Police Report of the Panjab for 1869, offers some remarks concerning the procedure in criminal cases. The writer says, that whenever a complaint is made, the rule is to turn upon the complainant, which proceeding, although it is considered good management by the Police, the writer does not approve of. He is of opinion that the fullest enquiry ought to be made into the character and antecedents of complainants; because if good and respectable men meet with

this reproach, they will hesitate before they run the risk of having the stain cast upon their character; and in every city, where such instances occur, people would rather keep quiet than encounter this treatment at the hands of the Police. The writer is also of opinion that this feeling is general, and that the difficulties attending prosecutions are calculated to defeat the ends of justice, as the better classes would rather put up with any loss than subject themselves to all the annoyance and trouble attendant upon an appeal to the law.

The same paper offers some remarks upon Cabul politics, apparently taken from some other paper. The writer is of opinion that the British Government ought to interfere and exert itself in advising the Ameer Sher Ali Khan to take such steps as may obviate the chance of disputes between his sons, in the event of his death; and he, the writer, points to Sirdar Yakoob Khan as the rightful heir to be recognized.

The *Nur-ul-Absár*, of the 1st January, alluding to the state of affairs at Chumba, says, that the people are very much dissatisfied with Gopal Singh, the successor of the late Chief, nominated by the British Government. It is said that more than 3,000 persons were on their way to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab to make known this grievance, but that they were prevented by the Police from approaching His Honor. "They were, however, not so easily frustrated, and created a great disturbance, breaking some doors of Government buildings, and behaving very disorderly, until the Police interfered and arrested some of them." It is added that the Lieutenant-Governor was not at Lahore, and that nothing can be done just now, but the writer expresses his firm conviction that the Lieutenant-Governor will give them a favourable hearing, and make full enquiry into their grievances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nasir-i Akhbár*, of the 15th December, mentions, on the authority of a correspondent, that Mr. Elliot Colvin, Collector

and Magistrate of Bareilly, has directed the Tehseeldars to take a census of the Rajpúts. It is added that this measure has given rise to much conversation and strange ideas amongst the people.

The *Akmal-ul Akhbár*, of the 28th December, referring to the financial receipts and disbursements of the past year, is glad to observe a marked improvement, and expresses a hope that the Government will remove the burden of income-tax from the people.

Under the heading "Calcutta," the same paper alludes to the nomination, by His Excellency the Viceroy, of Dr. Kanya Lál to a Fellowship in the Calcutta University. The writer is of opinion that it would be but right to call such a man the honour and glory of Hindustan; and he urges his fellow-countrymen to bestir themselves, and then see how the Government appreciates their worth. He considers that the Natives of India are quite capable of attaining to the same high standard of learning as Europeans; that their ancestors, as history tells us, were rude and uncivilized, but that by the acquirement of knowledge, a great improvement has already taken place. He calls upon his countrymen to put aside prejudice and idle-boasting of the position their forefathers occupied in the days of former rulers, and to emulate them in the attainment of honour, and thus gain the good-will of all good people in Hindustan. And he concludes by expressing a regret that the produce of this country, which was formerly thought so much of, and so sought after in other lands, is now eclipsed by the produce of other countries; all of which he attributes to the utter negligence and apathy of the people of India.

A wonderful tale comes from Mozufferpore, published in the same paper. The writer says that, on the 15th December, about 6 P.M., one Luchmi Persad, the Ameen for Partitions, was washing his face and hands at a tank, when all at once the figure of a man's head appeared in the water, and the Lalla was dragged by the leg into the middle. He came to the surface

twice or thrice, and then sunk to rise no more. It is added that a great crowd collected round the tank, and a great noise ensued, but no one had the courage to make an effort to save the drowning man.

In the epitome of Delhi news, the same paper, after noticing the capture of some suspected Wahabees, mentions that the jewellers of Delhi were the first to ask the Police to allow the Surraogee Idol (Parisnath) to be paraded in a litter to Tahunapore, and asked for a guard to accompany it. This concession is said to have been made by the Police, and the idol was carried out with great pomp. But on its return, the opposite party having complained, the authorities enquired how the Police came to possess so much power as to pass an order of the kind, and the result was that some eight men of the Police were suspended.

Under the heading "Baroda," the *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 31st December, extracts from a Bombay paper some particulars concerning the late Gaekwar. It is said that during his rule he expended no less than 60 krores of rupees. It is further said that the Secretaries of the late Máharajah wished to be burned with his remains, but were prevented. The writer proceeds to say, that Mulhar Rao has confiscated all their property, leaving them only bread to eat. The Rao has also ordered the property of Munshee Gholam Kadir, and his brother, who were in the late Máharaja's confidence, to be confiscated, and has appointed other agents in their stead. The Máharaja had great leaning to the Mahomedan faith. All his shops in the bazaar of Baroda were named after pirs and fakir saints, but these shops are now ordered to be closed.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 10th December, with reference to the orders of the Railway Company, concerning the confiscation of the pay of those of its servants who may be absent from their duties in attendance at the Courts, says that the Government ought to interfere at once, and put a

stop to such an unjust order, as the non-attendance of such people may be productive of great inconvenience.

The *Dhaulpore Gazette*, of the 14th December, publishes "a strange story" in its epitome of news, to the effect that at "Jugraóon," on the day of the Dewali festival, the idol Hunooman was observed to exude perspiration and shed tears. This phenomenon is said to have continued for some days: and the writer adds that at first he did not believe it, but after satisfying himself by personal inspection, he was obliged to do so. He further says, people declare that this is a bad omen, as a similar occurrence took place in Sumbut 1914 (corresponding to the year 1857) when the rebellion and its results were seen.

The Akhbár-ul Akhyar, of the 15th December, quotes the *Friend of India* concerning the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen's defence of the Wahabees; and calls upon the Mussulmans of Hindustan to offer their grateful thanks to that gentleman, for his firmness in defending them as faithful subjects of the Queen.

The *Ryaz-i-Nur-i Hind*, of the 17th December, after throwing discredit upon the various reports in the newspapers concerning doings in Cashmere, proceeds to give some account of Mr. Drew and his mission to Cashmere, *viz.*, to develop the mineral resources of that country; and says that, with this view, he sought an interview with the Máháraja, who did not consider the arrangement for his benefit, and at once engaged Mr. Drew as his servant; but that, up to present writing, nothing has been done in the way of the work he was engaged to do. People are consequently inclined to believe that the Máháraja has some other object in view, and is paying Mr. Drew for keep- the secrets of his country; and, it is added, that the same impression was abroad among the visitors to Cashmere last season. Referring to the orders of the Máháraja of Cashmere to seize the murderers of Mr. Hayward, the same writer says, that he has seen it stated in the newspapers that the governor or ruler of Gilgit in doing so, was not to go beyond the limits of the

State, which order is about as practicable as if Lord Mayo had ordered the Governor of Hongkong to seize the Yenisei merchantmen, but not to air beyond British territory. The writer adds that the Maharaja has no power at Gilgit, and he never realizes revenue without fighting for it; besides which the troops he sends are always so much afraid of the Gilgit people, that they object to proceed thither even upon high pay. Consequently, it is supposed that the order was given to let it appear that he rules, and that the people are subservient to him; but at the same time the writer does not believe that such an order has been passed.

The *Kaiwánah*, of the 2nd January, under the heading "Calcutta," complains that since the Stamp Act has been in force people have been in great grief, and that many are prevented from complaining because the cost of doing so will be three times as great as it was formerly, independent of other expenses—all of which have been increased, and the writer thinks that the loss will be great to Government by reason of the falling-off in the number of cases brought forward, and that the Hindustanees will suffer also greatly by the enforcement of the Act.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, *viz.* :—

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Where Published.	Date.	Date of Receipt.
				1871.
1	*Naiyir-i-Akhbár*, ...	Bijnour, ...	Decr. 8th, 1870.	Jany. 1st
2	*Ditto*, ...	Ditto,	„ 15th	„ 1st
3	*Ditto*, ...	Ditto,	„ 22nd	„ 1st
4	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, ...	Delhi, ...	„ 28th	„ 1st
5	*Lawrence Gazette*, ...	Meerut, ...	„ 30th	„ 1st
6	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb*, ...	Gujaranwalla, ...	Jany. 1st wk. 1871.	„ 1st
7	*Mufid-ul-Anám* ...	Futtehgurh, ...	Decr. 29th, 1870.	„ 2nd
8	*Allygurh Institute Gazette*,	Allygurh, ...	„ 30th	„ 3rd
9	*Koh-i-Núr*, ...	Lahore, ...	„ 31st	„ 3rd
10	*Urdú Dhaulpore Gazette*,	Dhaulpore, ...	„ 7th	„ 4th
11	*Rohilkhund Akhbár*, ...	Muradabad, ...	„ 10th	„ 4th
12	*Urdú Dhaulpore Gazette*,	Dhaulpore, ...	„ 14th	„ 4th
13	*Akhbár-ul-Akhyár*, ...	Muzufferpore, ...	„ 15th	„ 4th
14	*Riyáz-i-Núr-i-Hind*, ...	Muradabad, ...	„ 17th	„ 4th
15	*Matla-i-Núr*, ...	Cawnpore, ...	„ 19th	„ 4th
16	*Lawrence Gazette*, ...	Meerut, ...	„ 23rd	„ 4th
17	*Urdú Márwár Gazette*,	Jodhpore, ...	„ 26th	„ 4th
18	*Agra Akhbár*, ...	Agra, ...	„ 30th	„ 4th
19	*Panjábi Akhbár*, ...	Lahore, ...	„ 31st	„ 4th
20	*Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind*, ...	Agra, ...	Jany. 1st, 1871.	„ 4th
21	*Núr-ul-Absár*, ...	Allahabad, ...	„ 1st	„ 4th
22	*Meerut Gazette*, ...	Meerut, ...	Decr. 31st, 1870.	„ 4th
23	*Oudh Akhbár*, ...	Lucknow, ...	„ 27th	„ 4th
24	*Rajpútána Social Science Congress*, ...	Jaipore, ...	„ 30th	„ 5th
25	*Kárnámah*, ...	Lucknow, ...	Jany. 2nd, 1871.	„ 5th
26	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*, ...	Rampore, ...	„ 23rd	„ 5th
27	*Nasím-i-Jaunpore*, ...	Jaunpore, ...	„ 3rd	„ 5th
28	*Mangal Samáchár*, ...	Beswan, ...	„ 1st	„ 6th
29	*Gwalior Gazette*, ...	Gwalior, ...	Decr. 18th, 1870.	„ 6th
30	*Ditto*, ...	Ditto, ...	„ 25th	„ 6th
31	*Urdú Benares Gazette*,	Benares, ...	Jany. 2nd, 1871.	„ 6th
32	*Jalwa-i-Túr*, ...	Meerut, ...	Decr. 31st, 1870.	„ 7th
33	*Ditto*, ...	Ditto, ...	Jany. 1st, 1871.	„ 7th
34	*Shola-i-Túr*, ...	Cawnpore, ...	„ 3rd	„ 7th
35	*Urdú Muir Gazette*, ...	Meerut, ...	„ 2nd	„ 8th
36	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, ...	Delhi, ...	„ 4th	„ 8th
37	*Kavi Bachan Sudhá*, ...	Benares, ...	Decr. 22nd, 1870.	„ 1st
38	*Hindi Dhaulpore Gazette*,	Dhaulpore, ...	„ 7th	„ 4th
39	*Ditto.* ...	Ditto, ...	„ 14th	„ 4th
40	*Hindi Márwár Gazette*,	Jodhpore, ...	„ 26th	„ 4th
41	*Hindi Muir Gazette*, ...	Meerut, ...	Jany. 1st, 1871.	„ 6th
42	*Hindi Benares Akhbár*,	Benares, ...	„ 5th	„ 7th
43	*Samai Binod*, ...	Nynee Tal, ...	„ 1st	„ 8th

ALLAHABAD :
The 16th January, 1871.

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Asst. Engineer on the Northern Line of Railway.

The 16th January, 1871.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	PUBLISHED.	DATE.	REGISTRY DATE OF
1	Akhbár-i-Alfáz,' ...	Bombay,' ...	Dec. 8th, 1870.	Jan. 1871.
2	Dittó,' ...	Dittó,' ...	Dittó.	Dittó.
3	Dittó,' ...	Dittó,' ...	Dittó.	Dittó.
4	Alfáz-ul-Akhbár,' ...	Delhi,' ...	" 28th "	" 7th "
5	Anjuman Gazette,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 31st "	" 7th "
6	Anwar-i-Hind,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 14th "	" 7th "
7	Akhbár-i-Akhbár,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 31st "	" 7th "
8	Anjuman Gazette,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 30th "	" 7th "
9	Kash-i-Kán,' ...	Lahore,' ...	" 31st "	" 7th "
10	Akhbár Dharmábodhak Gazette,' ...	Dharmábodhak,' ...	" 17th "	" 7th "
11	Bombay Akhbár,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 14th "	" 7th "
12	Akhbár-i-Dárussaltanat Gazette,' ...	Dharmábodhak,' ...	" 14th "	" 7th "
13	Akhbár-ul-Akhbár,' ...	Murádábád,' ...	" 11th "	" 7th "
14	Bihár-i-Akhbár-i-Hind,' ...	Murádábád,' ...	" 11th "	" 7th "
15	Akhbár-i-Sadáqat,' ...	Chinsurah,' ...	" 31st Dec. 1870.	" 7th "
16	Anjuman Gazette,' ...	Bombay,' ...	" 30th "	" 7th "
17	Akhbár-i-Sadáqat,' ...	Chinsurah,' ...	Dec. 31st, 1870.	Jan. 7th, 1871.
18	Dittó,' ...	Dittó,' ...	Dittó.	Dittó.
19	Dittó,' ...	Dittó,' ...	Dittó.	Dittó.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:—